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# VETERANS IN TENNESSEE 1990

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# VETERANS IN TENNESSEE
1990

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# INTRODUCTION

Tennessee's veterans account for more than ten percent of the state's total population. This significant segment of Tennessee's population represents an invaluable source of knowledge, history, and manpower and is the focus of this report. Current statistics are provided regarding veteran population, labor force participation, and programs designed to assist veterans in training for and obtaining jobs in Tennessee.

The primary source for population estimates and demographic characteristics of veterans in the United States is the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration. The assistance and data provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs are gratefully acknowledged.

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## VETERAN POPULATION

### Distribution Among States and Counties

As of September 30, 1989, Tennessee's veteran population was estimated to be 528,300. This figure represents almost two percent of the estimated 26,981,000 veterans living in the United States, not including Puerto Rico. Tennessee has experienced an overall decrease in its veteran population since 1980, when 536,000 veterans were residing in the state. The decrease of almost 8,000 is a result of veteran deaths and interstate migration.

The distribution of veterans throughout the U.S. is shown below. Not surprisingly, veteran population is distributed among the states nearly according to each state's total population, with California claiming the largest number of veterans at 2.8 million.

## VETERAN POPULATION BY STATE

**September 30, 1989, Estimates**

## VETERAN POPULATION BY STATE

(Numbers in thousands)

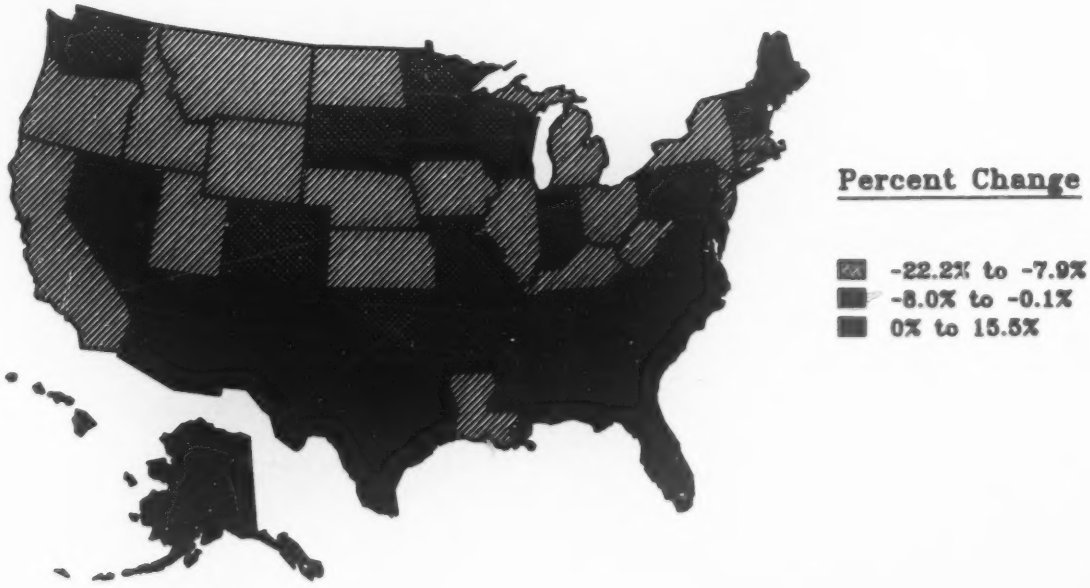
| | September 30 1989 | March 31 1980 | Net change 1980-89 | Percent change 1980-89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 403 | 432 | -29 | -6.7% |
| Alaska | 63 | 55 | 8 | 14.5 |
| Arizona | 422 | 370 | 52 | 14.1 |
| Arkansas | 251 | 267 | -16 | -6.0 |
| California | 2,812 | 3,097 | -285 | -9.2 |
| Colorado | 394 | 401 | -7 | -1.7 |
| Connecticut | 383 | 423 | -40 | -9.5 |
| Delaware | 80 | 79 | 1 | 1.3 |
| District of Columbia | 56 | 72 | -16 | -22.2 |
| Florida | 1,532 | 1,352 | 180 | 13.3 |
| Georgia | 667 | 629 | 38 | 6.0 |
| Hawaii | 100 | 104 | -4 | -3.8 |
| Idaho | 108 | 119 | -11 | -9.2 |
| Illinois | 1,215 | 1,391 | -176 | -12.7 |
| Indiana | 636 | 686 | -50 | -7.3 |
| Iowa | 323 | 359 | -36 | -10.0 |
| Kansas | 280 | 305 | -25 | -8.2 |
| Kentucky | 356 | 407 | -51 | -12.5 |
| Louisiana | 415 | 456 | -41 | -9.0 |
| Maine | 153 | 153 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Maryland | 541 | 561 | -20 | -3.6 |
| Massachusetts | 661 | 747 | -86 | -11.5 |
| Michigan | 1,018 | 1,134 | -116 | -10.2 |
| Minnesota | 493 | 530 | -37 | -7.0 |
| Mississippi | 229 | 246 | -17 | -6.9 |
| Missouri | 627 | 650 | -23 | -3.5 |
| Montana | 100 | 109 | -9 | -8.3 |
| Nebraska | 177 | 194 | -17 | -8.8 |
| Nevada | 146 | 131 | 15 | 11.5 |
| New Hampshire | 146 | 134 | 12 | 9.0 |
| New Jersey | 869 | 951 | -82 | -8.6 |
| New Mexico | 170 | 161 | 9 | 5.6 |
| New York | 1,784 | 2,048 | -264 | -12.9 |
| North Carolina | 680 | 665 | 15 | 2.3 |
| North Dakota | 62 | 72 | -10 | -13.9 |
| Ohio | 1,287 | 1,406 | -119 | -8.5 |
| Oklahoma | 376 | 397 | -21 | -5.3 |
| Oregon | 354 | 390 | -36 | -9.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,499 | 1,618 | -119 | -7.4 |
| Rhode Island | 118 | 130 | -12 | -9.2 |
| South Carolina | 354 | 352 | 2 | 0.6 |
| South Dakota | 77 | 82 | -5 | -6.1 |
| Tennessee | 528 | 536 | -8 | -1.5 |
| Texas | 1,746 | 1,716 | 30 | 1.7 |
| Utah | 139 | 153 | -14 | -9.2 |
| Vermont | 64 | 63 | 1 | 1.6 |
| Virginia | 663 | 682 | -19 | -2.8 |
| Washington | 597 | 617 | -20 | -3.2 |
| West Virginia | 215 | 243 | -28 | -11.5 |
| Wisconsin | 558 | 576 | -18 | -3.1 |
| Wyoming | 54 | 65 | -11 | -16.9 |
| US Total | 26,981 | 28,515 | -1,534 | -5.4% |

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Tennessee is not unique regarding its declining veteran population. In fact, all but 13 of the 50 states had decreases in their veteran population since 1980, as did the U.S. as a whole. This is a marked change from the increase of 1.1 million veterans in the U.S. from 1970 to 1980, when a large influx of veterans from the Vietnam Era occurred. Florida experienced the largest increase in veteran population from 1980 to 1989, with approximately 180,000 more veterans residing there. California, on the other hand, had a net loss of 285,000 veterans for the same time period, which was the largest decrease in the U.S. As the map below readily shows, veterans are migrating primarily to four areas: New England, the Southeast, the Southwest, and Alaska.

## CHANGE IN VETERAN POPULATION

**March 31, 1980, to September 30, 1989**



Within Tennessee, almost 55 percent of all veterans reside in one of nine metropolitan counties, each of which has more than 10,000 veterans. Shelby County (Memphis), as of March 31, 1989, had an estimated 87,530 veterans, followed by Davidson County (Nashville), with 61,890 veterans. Just as the U.S. veteran population distribution is closely linked to state total population distribution, Tennessee's veteran population is highly correlated to county total population levels.

## VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
### March 31, 1989, Estimates

Not all of Tennessee's 95 counties have experienced decreases in veteran population over the last several years. Eighteen counties, primarily in middle Tennessee, experienced growth from 1983 to 1989. Rutherford and Williamson counties had the most growth with increases of 3,210 and 2,380 veterans, respectively. Shelby and Hamilton counties experienced the largest decreases at 3,400 and 3,230, respectively.

## VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY

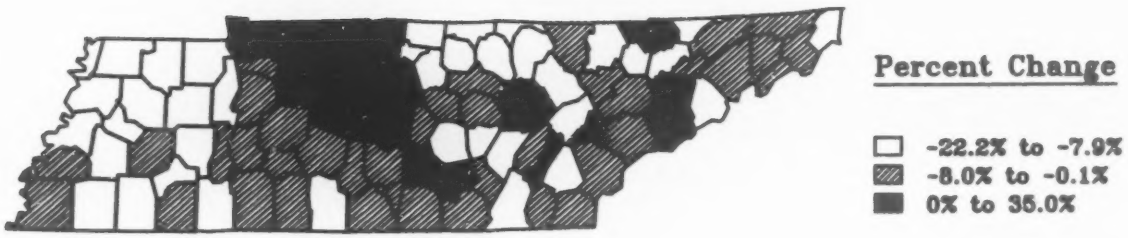
| COUNTY | March 31 1989 | March 31 1983 | Net change 1983-89 | Percent change 1983-89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 8,360 | 9,030 | -670 | -7.4 |
| Bedford | 3,230 | 3,380 | -150 | -4.4 |
| Benton | 1,510 | 1,670 | -160 | -9.6 |
| Bledsoe | 710 | 820 | -110 | -13.4 |
| Blount | 9,480 | 9,700 | -220 | -2.3 |
| Bradley | 7,940 | 8,030 | -90 | -1.1 |
| Campbell | 3,220 | 3,550 | -330 | -9.3 |
| Cannon | 970 | 980 | -10 | -1.0 |
| Carroll | 2,500 | 2,920 | -420 | -14.4 |
| Carter | 6,390 | 6,680 | -290 | -4.3 |
| Cheatham | 2,820 | 2,440 | 380 | 15.6 |
| Chester | 1,100 | 1,200 | -100 | -8.3 |
| Claiborne | 2,160 | 2,130 | 30 | 1.4 |
| Clay | 730 | 810 | -80 | -9.9 |
| Cocke | 2,710 | 2,990 | -280 | -9.4 |
| Coffee | 5,120 | 5,020 | 100 | 2.0 |
| Crockett | 1,170 | 1,360 | -190 | -14.0 |
| Cumberland | 3,830 | 3,540 | 290 | 8.2 |
| Davidson | 61,890 | 61,200 | 690 | 1.1 |
| Decatur | 1,180 | 1,280 | -100 | -7.8 |
| DeKalb | 1,200 | 1,240 | -40 | -3.2 |
| Dickson | 3,860 | 3,500 | 360 | 10.3 |
| Dyer | 3,300 | 3,760 | -460 | -12.2 |
| Fayette | 1,860 | 2,090 | -230 | -11.0 |
| Fentress | 1,280 | 1,420 | -140 | -9.9 |
| Franklin | 3,400 | 3,490 | -90 | -2.6 |
| Gibson | 4,610 | 5,550 | -940 | -16.9 |
| Giles | 2,510 | 2,800 | -290 | -10.4 |
| Grainger | 1,110 | 1,260 | -150 | -11.9 |
| Greene | 5,550 | 6,000 | -450 | -7.5 |
| Grundy | 1,150 | 1,140 | 10 | 0.9 |
| Hamblen | 5,860 | 5,990 | -130 | -2.2 |
| Hamilton | 34,760 | 37,990 | -3,230 | -8.5 |
| Hancock | 290 | 350 | -60 | -17.1 |
| Hardeman | 1,790 | 2,070 | -280 | -13.5 |
| Hardin | 2,150 | 2,380 | -230 | -9.7 |
| Hawkins | 4,700 | 5,080 | -380 | -7.5 |
| Haywood | 1,420 | 1,560 | -140 | -9.0 |
| Henderson | 1,800 | 2,050 | -250 | -12.2 |
| Henry | 3,130 | 3,620 | -490 | -13.5 |
| Hickman | 1,760 | 1,800 | -40 | -2.2 |
| Houston | 810 | 860 | -50 | -5.8 |
| Humphreys | 1,850 | 1,970 | -120 | -6.1 |
| Jackson | 620 | 730 | -110 | -15.1 |
| Jefferson | 3,480 | 3,470 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Johnson | 1,320 | 1,440 | -120 | -8.3 |
| Knox | 40,630 | 41,180 | -550 | -1.3 |
| Lake | 530 | 650 | -120 | -18.5 |

VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY (cont.)

| COUNTY | March 31 1989 | March 31 1983 | Net change 1983-89 | Percent change 1983-89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lauderdale | 1,810 | 2,130 | -320 | -15.0 |
| Lawrence | 3,250 | 3,500 | -250 | -7.1 |
| Lewis | 930 | 980 | -50 | -5.1 |
| Lincoln | 2,410 | 2,610 | -200 | -7.7 |
| Loudon | 3,670 | 3,540 | 130 | 3.7 |
| Macon | 1,200 | 1,340 | -140 | -10.4 |
| Madison | 8,000 | 8,520 | -520 | -6.1 |
| Marion | 2,350 | 2,490 | -140 | -5.6 |
| Marshall | 1,790 | 1,830 | -40 | -2.2 |
| Maury | 5,820 | 5,980 | -160 | -2.7 |
| McMinn | 4,390 | 4,810 | -420 | -8.7 |
| McNairy | 2,250 | 2,400 | -150 | -6.3 |
| Meigs | 820 | 800 | 20 | 2.5 |
| Monroe | 2,540 | 2,690 | -150 | -5.6 |
| Montgomery | 10,070 | 9,970 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Moore | 420 | 440 | -20 | -4.5 |
| Morgan | 1,740 | 2,080 | -340 | -16.3 |
| Obion | 3,470 | 3,850 | -380 | -9.9 |
| Overton | 1,690 | 1,870 | -180 | -9.6 |
| Perry | 580 | 600 | -20 | -3.3 |
| Pickett | 400 | 460 | -60 | -13.0 |
| Polk | 1,190 | 1,260 | -70 | -5.6 |
| Putnam | 4,920 | 4,940 | -20 | -0.4 |
| Rhea | 2,560 | 2,680 | -120 | -4.5 |
| Roane | 6,160 | 6,750 | -590 | -8.7 |
| Robertson | 3,970 | 3,820 | 150 | 3.9 |
| Rutherford | 14,070 | 10,860 | 3,210 | 29.6 |
| Scott | 1,790 | 1,830 | -40 | -2.2 |
| Sequatchie | 830 | 870 | -40 | -4.6 |
| Sevier | 5,680 | 5,090 | 590 | 11.6 |
| Shelby | 87,530 | 90,930 | -3,400 | -3.7 |
| Smith | 1,290 | 1,430 | -140 | -9.8 |
| Stewart | 1,100 | 1,070 | 30 | 2.8 |
| Sullivan | 18,360 | 19,590 | -1,230 | -6.3 |
| Sumner | 10,830 | 10,100 | 730 | 7.2 |
| Tipton | 3,230 | 3,240 | -10 | -0.3 |
| Trousdale | 540 | 670 | -130 | -19.4 |
| Unicoi | 2,240 | 2,420 | -180 | -7.4 |
| Union | 960 | 1,050 | -90 | -8.6 |
| Van Buren | 280 | 360 | -80 | -22.2 |
| Warren | 3,260 | 3,680 | -420 | -11.4 |
| Washington | 12,350 | 12,590 | -240 | -1.9 |
| Wayne | 1,230 | 1,330 | -100 | -7.5 |
| Weakley | 2,620 | 3,110 | -490 | -15.8 |
| White | 2,140 | 2,190 | -50 | -2.3 |
| Williamson | 9,380 | 7,000 | 2,380 | 34.0 |
| Wilson | 7,830 | 7,110 | 720 | 10.1 |
| Tennessee | 529,690 | 543,030 | -13,340 | -2.5 |

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

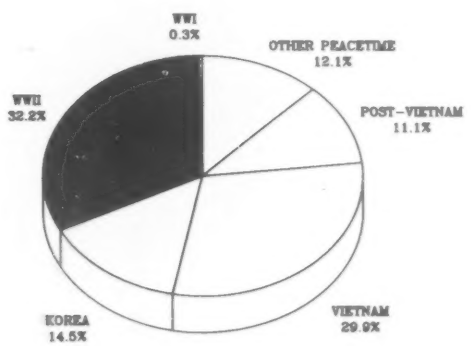
# CHANGE IN VETERAN POPULATION
## March 31, 1983 to March 31, 1989




### Period of Service

Tennessee's veterans have served their country through all of the major periods of war and peacetime. As of March 31, 1989, almost 77 percent had served during wartime, with more than 32 percent serving during World War II. An estimated 1,800 veterans who served in World War I were living in Tennessee at this same time. The chart below shows the distribution of veterans by period of service. The figures for the Korean Conflict and Vietnam era are for those veterans who had no prior wartime service. In actuality, an additional 12,800 veterans who served during the Vietnam era had served in a prior war, but are counted only in the earlier wartime period.

TENNESSEE VETERANS BY PERIOD OF SERVICE
March 31, 1989



TENNESSEE VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND PERIOD OF SERVICE
March 31, 1989

| COUNTY | Total Veterans | War Veterans | | | | | | | Peacetime Veterans | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Vietnam Era | | Korean Conflict | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | Total | No Prior Wartime Service | Total | No Prior Wartime Service | World War II | World War I | Total | Post Vietnam Era | Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only | Other |
| Anderson | 8,360 | 6,800 | 2,550 | 2,340 | 1,500 | 1,250 | 2,880 | 30 | 1,860 | 860 | 870 | 130 |
| Bedford | 3,230 | 2,520 | 830 | 740 | 640 | 530 | 1,230 | 20 | 710 | 330 | 330 | 40 |
| Benton | 1,510 | 1,180 | 420 | 380 | 280 | 230 | 660 | 10 | 330 | 130 | 160 | 30 |
| Bledsoe | 710 | 540 | 210 | 190 | 120 | 100 | 240 | 0 | 170 | 90 | 70 | 10 |
| Blount | 9,480 | 7,230 | 3,420 | 3,200 | 1,540 | 1,300 | 2,700 | 30 | 2,250 | 1,020 | 1,100 | 120 |
| Bradley | 7,840 | 5,950 | 2,640 | 2,440 | 1,420 | 1,210 | 2,290 | 0 | 2,000 | 990 | 920 | 80 |
| Campbell | 3,220 | 2,470 | 950 | 880 | 560 | 460 | 1,130 | 10 | 750 | 350 | 340 | 60 |
| Cannon | 970 | 760 | 320 | 290 | 210 | 190 | 280 | * | 210 | 90 | 110 | 10 |
| Carroll | 2,500 | 1,920 | 750 | 680 | 500 | 420 | 800 | 20 | 580 | 250 | 280 | 40 |
| Carter | 6,390 | 4,950 | 1,870 | 1,710 | 1,110 | 910 | 2,320 | 20 | 1,440 | 630 | 720 | 100 |
| Cheatham | 2,820 | 2,150 | 880 | 810 | 540 | 460 | 870 | 10 | 670 | 320 | 320 | 40 |
| Chester | 1,100 | 850 | 350 | 320 | 170 | 140 | 370 | 20 | 250 | 110 | 120 | 20 |
| Claiborne | 2,160 | 1,670 | 720 | 670 | 360 | 290 | 700 | 10 | 490 | 240 | 230 | 20 |
| Clay | 730 | 530 | 170 | 150 | 130 | 110 | 260 | 10 | 210 | 90 | 80 | 30 |
| Cocke | 2,710 | 2,080 | 830 | 750 | 680 | 600 | 820 | 10 | 620 | 290 | 290 | 40 |
| Coffee | 5,120 | 4,020 | 1,450 | 1,310 | 950 | 820 | 1,860 | 30 | 1,090 | 470 | 540 | 80 |
| Crockett | 1,170 | 920 | 340 | 320 | 190 | 150 | 450 | * | 250 | 100 | 130 | 20 |
| Cumberland | 3,830 | 2,980 | 1,120 | 1,030 | 690 | 570 | 1,360 | 20 | 860 | 410 | 380 | 60 |
| Davidson | 61,890 | 48,540 | 20,140 | 18,660 | 10,410 | 8,570 | 21,120 | 190 | 13,340 | 6,290 | 6,100 | 960 |
| Decatur | 1,160 | 920 | 360 | 330 | 230 | 180 | 410 | * | 260 | 110 | 130 | 10 |
| DeKalb | 1,200 | 930 | 350 | 320 | 210 | 170 | 430 | * | 270 | 100 | 150 | 20 |
| Dickson | 3,860 | 3,040 | 1,220 | 1,130 | 880 | 670 | 1,340 | 10 | 830 | 310 | 470 | 50 |
| Dyer | 3,300 | 2,500 | 1,010 | 940 | 570 | 470 | 1,090 | * | 790 | 400 | 340 | 50 |
| Fayette | 1,860 | 1,390 | 540 | 490 | 360 | 310 | 570 | 20 | 460 | 220 | 210 | 30 |
| Fentress | 1,280 | 990 | 410 | 370 | 280 | 250 | 360 | * | 290 | 160 | 120 | 10 |
| Franklin | 3,400 | 2,630 | 1,030 | 940 | 650 | 540 | 1,130 | 20 | 770 | 350 | 370 | 50 |
| Gibson | 4,810 | 3,420 | 1,460 | 1,350 | 830 | 710 | 1,310 | 50 | 1,190 | 600 | 520 | 70 |
| Giles | 2,510 | 2,000 | 730 | 670 | 410 | 330 | 980 | 20 | 510 | 240 | 230 | 40 |
| Grainger | 1,110 | 800 | 380 | 350 | 210 | 190 | 260 | * | 310 | 150 | 150 | 10 |
| Greene | 5,550 | 4,270 | 1,800 | 1,660 | 1,030 | 870 | 1,730 | 10 | 1,280 | 560 | 650 | 70 |
| Grundy | 1,150 | 920 | 340 | 310 | 200 | 170 | 440 | 10 | 230 | 100 | 120 | 20 |
| Hamblen | 5,860 | 4,430 | 1,830 | 1,690 | 1,030 | 860 | 1,670 | 10 | 1,430 | 850 | 490 | 90 |
| Hamilton | 34,780 | 26,800 | 10,630 | 9,800 | 5,910 | 4,860 | 12,040 | 110 | 7,980 | 3,940 | 3,480 | 530 |
| Hancock | 290 | 220 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 60 | 90 | * | 60 | 30 | 30 | |
| Hardeman | 1,790 | 1,370 | 510 | 470 | 360 | 310 | 600 | * | 410 | 230 | 160 | 20 |
| Hardin | 2,150 | 1,680 | 690 | 630 | 440 | 380 | 760 | 10 | 470 | 190 | 230 | 50 |
| Hawkins | 4,700 | 3,620 | 1,670 | 1,560 | 830 | 710 | 1,330 | 20 | 1,080 | 520 | 500 | 60 |
| Haywood | 1,420 | 1,140 | 450 | 420 | 250 | 200 | 500 | 20 | 270 | 140 | 110 | 30 |
| Henderson | 1,800 | 1,340 | 530 | 480 | 350 | 300 | 550 | 10 | 460 | 220 | 210 | 30 |
| Henry | 3,130 | 2,350 | 820 | 740 | 580 | 480 | 1,120 | 20 | 780 | 380 | 350 | 50 |
| Hickman | 1,760 | 1,320 | 480 | 440 | 300 | 240 | 540 | 0 | 430 | 210 | 190 | 30 |
| Houston | 810 | 630 | 200 | 170 | 160 | 140 | 310 | 10 | 190 | 80 | 90 | 10 |
| Humphreys | 1,850 | 1,490 | 590 | 540 | 310 | 250 | 590 | * | 360 | 150 | 190 | 30 |
| Jackson | 620 | 470 | 150 | 130 | 140 | 120 | 220 | * | 150 | 80 | 60 | 10 |
| Jefferson | 3,480 | 2,640 | 1,120 | 1,040 | 610 | 510 | 1,080 | * | 840 | 360 | 430 | 50 |
| Johnson | 1,320 | 970 | 430 | 400 | 200 | 170 | 390 | 10 | 350 | 170 | 170 | 20 |
| Knox | 40,630 | 31,380 | 13,920 | 12,970 | 6,770 | 5,670 | 12,590 | 150 | 9,250 | 4,410 | 4,270 | 570 |

TENNESSEE VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND PERIOD OF SERVICE
March 31, 1989

| COUNTY | Total Veterans | War Veterans | | | | | | | Peacetime Veterans | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Vietnam Era | | Korean Conflict | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | Total | No Prior Wartime Service | Total | No Prior Wartime Service | World War II | World War I | Total | Post Vietnam Era | Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only | Other |
| Lake | 530 | 400 | 150 | 130 | 110 | 100 | 170 | * | 130 | 50 | 50 | 10 |
| Lauderdale | 1,810 | 1,370 | 500 | 460 | 330 | 280 | 640 | * | 440 | 220 | 190 | 30 |
| Lawrence | 3,250 | 2,500 | 970 | 880 | 810 | 610 | 1,090 | 10 | 750 | 330 | 370 | 50 |
| Lewis | 930 | 690 | 240 | 220 | 150 | 120 | 340 | 10 | 240 | 130 | 90 | 10 |
| Lincoln | 2,410 | 1,870 | 710 | 640 | 440 | 360 | 830 | 30 | 550 | 240 | 270 | 30 |
| Loudon | 3,670 | 2,910 | 1,110 | 1,020 | 690 | 570 | 1,310 | 20 | 750 | 350 | 350 | 50 |
| McMinn | 4,390 | 3,320 | 1,350 | 1,240 | 770 | 640 | 1,420 | 20 | 1,070 | 480 | 530 | 60 |
| McNairy | 2,250 | 1,750 | 670 | 610 | 450 | 380 | 750 | 10 | 510 | 200 | 280 | 30 |
| Macon | 1,100 | 920 | 400 | 370 | 230 | 200 | 350 | * | 280 | 130 | 140 | 20 |
| Madison | 8,000 | 6,250 | 2,460 | 2,260 | 1,400 | 1,150 | 2,800 | 30 | 1,760 | 850 | 790 | 120 |
| Marion | 2,350 | 1,830 | 760 | 700 | 470 | 400 | 710 | 20 | 520 | 220 | 260 | 30 |
| Marshall | 1,790 | 1,400 | 570 | 530 | 330 | 280 | 570 | 10 | 390 | 160 | 190 | 40 |
| Maury | 5,520 | 4,490 | 1,830 | 1,680 | 1,060 | 880 | 1,920 | 10 | 1,330 | 620 | 630 | 80 |
| Meigs | 820 | 620 | 260 | 240 | 120 | 90 | 290 | 0 | 200 | 100 | 80 | 10 |
| Monroe | 2,540 | 1,910 | 810 | 750 | 450 | 380 | 780 | 10 | 630 | 290 | 310 | 30 |
| Montgomery | 10,070 | 7,330 | 3,730 | 3,520 | 1,560 | 1,330 | 2,470 | 10 | 2,740 | 1,500 | 1,140 | 100 |
| Moore | 420 | 320 | 130 | 120 | 90 | 70 | 130 | 0 | 90 | 30 | 50 | 10 |
| Morgan | 1,740 | 1,250 | 570 | 530 | 280 | 240 | 470 | 10 | 490 | 270 | 200 | 20 |
| Obion | 3,470 | 2,680 | 1,110 | 1,030 | 820 | 530 | 1,120 | 10 | 790 | 350 | 380 | 60 |
| Overton | 1,890 | 1,310 | 520 | 480 | 330 | 280 | 550 | 10 | 390 | 170 | 180 | 30 |
| Perry | 580 | 460 | 150 | 130 | 130 | 110 | 220 | * | 120 | 50 | 60 | 10 |
| Pickett | 400 | 300 | 90 | 80 | 80 | 70 | 150 | 0 | 90 | 50 | 40 | 10 |
| Polk | 1,190 | 930 | 360 | 340 | 210 | 170 | 420 | 10 | 260 | 120 | 130 | 10 |
| Putnam | 4,920 | 3,580 | 1,610 | 1,500 | 830 | 710 | 1,350 | 20 | 1,340 | 710 | 570 | 60 |
| Rhea | 2,550 | 1,960 | 820 | 760 | 430 | 350 | 840 | 10 | 600 | 290 | 270 | 40 |
| Roane | 6,150 | 4,390 | 1,780 | 1,620 | 1,100 | 920 | 2,150 | 0 | 1,470 | 680 | 710 | 80 |
| Robertson | 3,970 | 2,970 | 1,260 | 1,170 | 880 | 670 | 1,210 | 30 | 1,000 | 500 | 440 | 60 |
| Rutherford | 14,070 | 10,690 | 4,600 | 4,270 | 2,340 | 1,950 | 4,440 | 30 | 3,380 | 1,720 | 1,490 | 160 |
| Scott | 1,790 | 1,340 | 550 | 500 | 300 | 250 | 570 | 10 | 450 | 220 | 200 | 30 |
| Sequatchie | 830 | 630 | 260 | 260 | 160 | 140 | 230 | * | 200 | 90 | 100 | 20 |
| Sevier | 5,660 | 4,420 | 1,870 | 1,730 | 990 | 820 | 1,860 | 10 | 1,260 | 570 | 620 | 70 |
| Shelby | 87,530 | 66,750 | 29,250 | 27,250 | 14,270 | 11,850 | 27,420 | 230 | 20,780 | 11,090 | 8,480 | 1,210 |
| Smith | 1,250 | 1,040 | 390 | 360 | 240 | 200 | 460 | 10 | 260 | 130 | 120 | 20 |
| Stewart | 1,100 | 870 | 300 | 270 | 210 | 170 | 420 | * | 230 | 110 | 90 | 20 |
| Sullivan | 18,360 | 14,280 | 6,160 | 5,710 | 3,210 | 2,680 | 5,860 | 40 | 4,080 | 1,690 | 2,180 | 220 |
| Sumner | 10,830 | 8,160 | 3,960 | 3,690 | 1,960 | 1,700 | 2,730 | 40 | 2,660 | 1,090 | 1,440 | 130 |
| Tipton | 3,230 | 2,430 | 1,090 | 1,010 | 600 | 520 | 890 | 10 | 800 | 360 | 400 | 40 |
| Trousdale | 540 | 410 | 200 | 190 | 80 | 70 | 150 | * | 140 | 80 | 50 | 10 |
| Unicoi | 2,240 | 1,710 | 750 | 700 | 380 | 320 | 680 | 10 | 530 | 260 | 240 | 30 |
| Union | 880 | 690 | 360 | 330 | 170 | 150 | 210 | 0 | 270 | 140 | 120 | 10 |
| Van Buren | 280 | 190 | 80 | 70 | 50 | 40 | 80 | * | 80 | 40 | 40 | 10 |
| Warren | 3,260 | 2,450 | 1,030 | 950 | 620 | 530 | 980 | 20 | 800 | 360 | 390 | 50 |
| Washington | 12,350 | 9,590 | 3,770 | 3,470 | 2,090 | 1,710 | 4,330 | 80 | 2,760 | 1,360 | 1,220 | 190 |
| Wayne | 1,330 | 920 | 330 | 300 | 230 | 200 | 420 | 10 | 310 | 150 | 140 | 20 |
| Weakley | 2,620 | 1,960 | 760 | 690 | 490 | 410 | 830 | 20 | 660 | 330 | 290 | 40 |
| White | 2,140 | 1,730 | 670 | 620 | 350 | 280 | 810 | 20 | 410 | 170 | 210 | 30 |
| Williamson | 9,380 | 7,330 | 3,250 | 3,010 | 1,750 | 1,500 | 2,810 | 20 | 2,050 | 670 | 1,270 | 110 |
| Wilson | 7,830 | 5,900 | 2,860 | 2,660 | 1,400 | 1,210 | 2,010 | 10 | 1,930 | 840 | 1,020 | 70 |
| TN | 529,690 | 406,920 | 171,020 | 158,230 | 91,720 | 76,620 | 170,290 | 1,810 | 122,730 | 58,680 | 56,540 | 7,480 |

* Less than 5
Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

## Characteristics

The median age for U.S. veterans as of September 30, 1989, was 54.9 years. Tennessee's median veteran age was estimated at 53.7 years. Projections for both the U.S. and Tennessee indicate a continued increase in the median veteran age through the year 2000, when the U.S. median age will be 58.1, and Tennessee will have a median veteran age of 56.9.

Female veterans are continuing to increase in number and as a percentage of the total veteran population in the U.S. In September of 1985, 1,168,000 female veterans were in the U.S., representing 4.2 percent of the total U.S. veteran population. Four years later, female veterans totaled 1,212,200 or 4.5 percent of the veteran population.

U.S. Female Veterans by Period of Service
September 30, 1989

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Total Female Veterans | 1,212,200 | 100.0% |
| Post-Vietnam Era Only | 332,000 | 27.4 |
| Vietnam Era, no prior service | 252,100 | 20.8 |
| Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only | 83,800 | 6.9 |
| Korean Conflict, no prior service | 91,300 | 7.5 |
| World War II | 337,500 | 27.8 |
| World War I | 4,800 | 0.4 |
| Other Peacetime | 110,600 | 9.1 |

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Tennessee's female veterans have seen similar rise in population. In March of 1985, 19,400 female veterans were living in Tennessee, accounting for 3.7 percent of the total veteran population. As of March 31, 1989, Tennessee's female veteran population had reached 20,800 or 3.9 percent of the veteran population.

Tennessee Female Veterans by Period of Service
March 31, 1989

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Total Female Veterans | 20,800 | 100.0% |
| Post-Vietnam Era Only | 6,400 | 30.8 |
| Vietnam Era, no prior service | 4,500 | 21.6 |
| Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only | 1,500 | 7.2 |
| Korean Conflict, no prior service | 1,300 | 6.2 |
| World War II | 4,300 | 20.7 |
| World War I | * | * |
| Other Peacetime | 2,800 | 13.5 |

* less then 50

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

The Current Population Survey (CPS) supplies certain veteran characteristics on a national basis. One such characteristic is educational attainment. According to the CPS, in 1988, male veterans and male nonveterans had almost identical overall attainment, with median years of school completed at 12.7 and 12.8 years, respectively. Male veterans tended to have a higher percentage of high school graduates, but fewer college graduates. The following table summarizes the educational attainment data for 1988.

Percentage Distribution of Selected Groups of Male Veterans and Male Nonveterans by Educational Attainment, 1988

| | Highest Level of Education Attained | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No High School | Some High School | High School Graduate | Some College | College Graduate | Median Yrs. of School Completed |
| Veterans, 20+ yrs. old | 9.0% | 11.3% | 40.4% | 19.0% | 20.3% | 12.7 |
| Nonveterans, 20+yrs. old | 12.5 | 11.7 | 34.2 | 18.1 | 23.5 | 12.8 |
| Vietnam era | | | | | | |
| Veterans, 30-49 yrs. old | 1.6 | 6.1 | 41.9 | 26.5 | 23.9 | 13.0 |
| Nonveterans, 30-49 yrs. old | 7.5 | 9.8 | 34.2 | 17.1 | 31.4 | 13.0 |
| Post Vietnam era | | | | | | |
| Veterans, 20-34 yrs. old | 0.7 | 7.7 | 57.2 | 25.3 | 9.1 | 12.7 |
| Nonveterans, 20-34 yrs. old | 4.7 | 11.2 | 38.8 | 23.6 | 21.7 | 12.9 |

Source: March 1988 Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Income data are also derived from the CPS. According to the March 1988 CPS, male veterans generally had higher incomes than male nonveterans. For those males 20 years old or older, veterans had a median income of $22,260 while nonveterans were at $17,590. However, for males aged 20 to 34, veterans had a median income of $14,540 while nonveterans made $15,520. The lower wage for veterans in this age range is probably due in part to the advantage of nonveterans in joining the labor force earlier or getting an education without interruption.

## VETERAN LABOR FORCE

In Fiscal Year 1988, almost 17.8 million male veterans 20 years old or older were in the U.S. labor force, which represented 70 percent of all male veterans. In contrast, male nonveterans had a labor force participation rate of 82 percent. The larger proportion of veterans in retirement years is the primary reason for this difference. The unemployment rate for male veterans 20 years and over was 4.2 percent, considerably less than the nonveteran figure of 5.1 percent. However, female veterans and younger male veterans had significantly higher unemployment rates.

Labor Force Status and Unemployment of Selected Groups of Veterans and Nonveterans
Fiscal Year 1988

(numbers in thousands)

| | Number in Labor Force | % in Labor Force | Number Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male veterans, 20+ yrs. old | 17,756 | 69.8% | 738 | 4.2% |
| Male nonveterans, 20+ yrs. old | 44,835 | 81.7 | 2,289 | 5.1 |
| Male Vietnam era veterans, 30-49 | 6,694 | 95.2 | 288 | 4.3 |
| Male nonveterans, 30-49 | 22,595 | 94.1 | 933 | 4.1 |
| Male post-Vietnam era veterans, 20-34 | 1,783 | 93.5 | 147 | 8.2 |
| Male nonveterans, 20-34 | 24,832 | 91.3 | 1,537 | 6.2 |
| Female veterans, 20+ yrs. old | 586 | 55.9 | 40 | 6.8 |
| Female nonveterans, 20+ yrs. old | 49,968 | 56.6 | 2,491 | 5.0 |

Source: Monthly Current Population Survey, October 1987 through September 1988, U.S. Bureau of the Census

The U.S. Department of Labor publishes on a regular basis data on male Vietnam era veterans and nonveterans for the nation. According to the 1989 annual average figures, the unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans age 30 to 44 was

3.8 percent as compared to 3.9 percent for nonveterans in this same age group. Detailed information is given in the two tables below.

Employment Status of Male Vietnam Era Veterans and Nonveterans
By Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin
1989 Annual Averages

| | Veterans | | | Nonveterans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Black | Hispanic | White | Black | Hispanic |
| **Total, 30 to 44 years** | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 4,889 | 530 | 214 | 18,407 | 2,186 | 1,974 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,667 | 475 | 194 | 17,591 | 1,943 | 1,851 |
| Employed | 4,505 | 442 | 183 | 17,010 | 1,769 | 1,743 |
| Unemployed | 162 | 33 | 11 | 580 | 174 | 108 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.5 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 5.9 |
| **Total, 30 to 34 years** | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 403 | 74 | 35 | 8,010 | 978 | 874 |
| Civilian labor force | 378 | 62 | 28 | 7,701 | 881 | 827 |
| Employed | 360 | 56 | 27 | 7,436 | 800 | 779 |
| Unemployed | 18 | 6 | 1 | 265 | 81 | 48 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.8 | 9.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 9.2 | 5.8 |
| **Total, 35 to 39 years** | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 1,552 | 171 | 73 | 6,349 | 742 | 629 |
| Civilian labor force | 1,479 | 147 | 67 | 6,065 | 664 | 584 |
| Employed | 1,419 | 132 | 63 | 5,871 | 602 | 549 |
| Unemployed | 59 | 15 | 5 | 194 | 62 | 35 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.0 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 6.0 |
| **Total, 40 to 44 years** | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 2,935 | 285 | 106 | 4,047 | 466 | 471 |
| Civilian labor force | 2,811 | 266 | 99 | 3,825 | 398 | 440 |
| Employed | 2,726 | 253 | 94 | 3,704 | 367 | 415 |
| Unemployed | 85 | 13 | 5 | 121 | 32 | 25 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 5.7 |

Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1990, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment Status of Male Vietnam Era Veterans and Nonveterans

| (numbers in thousands) | Civilian noninstitutional population | | Labor Force | | Employment | | Unemployment | | Unemployment Rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1988 | 1989 | 1988 | 1989 | 1988 | 1989 | 1988 | 1989 | 1988 | 1989 |
| Vietnam era veterans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 30 yrs and over | 7,893 | 7,924 | 7,274 | 7,244 | 6,982 | 6,977 | 292 | 267 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 30 to 44 years | 5,907 | 5,501 | 5,626 | 5,219 | 5,389 | 5,020 | 237 | 199 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 692 | 484 | 651 | 445 | 605 | 421 | 46 | 24 | 7.1 | 5.4 |
| 35 to 39 years | 2,163 | 1,755 | 2,060 | 1,655 | 1,968 | 1,579 | 92 | 76 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 40 to 44 years | 3,052 | 3,263 | 2,915 | 3,118 | 2,816 | 3,019 | 99 | 99 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| 45 years and over | 1,986 | 2,422 | 1,648 | 2,025 | 1,593 | 1,957 | 55 | 68 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Nonveterans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 30 to 44 years | 20,421 | 21,475 | 19,292 | 20,329 | 18,493 | 19,544 | 799 | 785 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 9,095 | 9,346 | 8,635 | 8,897 | 8,241 | 8,539 | 394 | 359 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 6,827 | 7,407 | 6,456 | 7,017 | 6,206 | 6,750 | 250 | 267 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 40 to 44 years | 4,499 | 4,722 | 4,201 | 4,415 | 4,046 | 4,256 | 155 | 159 | 3.7 | 3.6 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam era veterans are men who served in the armed forces between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the armed forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam era veteran population.

Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1990, U.S. Dept. of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS

### History

At the end of World War I, the need for a public employment service to aid persons who had served in the nation's armed forces became apparent. In 1918, several hundred veterans' employment bureaus were established nationwide to help place returning veterans in jobs. Men about to be discharged were registered through state and local defense councils and welfare organizations.

Between 1920 and 1933, however, little was accomplished in continued aid for veterans. Many offices were abandoned or turned over to states, municipalities, or community groups. Congress established veterans' employment offices in metropolitan areas in 1928, but a lack of funding prohibited the establishment of an effective program. In 1930, money was appropriated to fund 30 employment offices for veterans.

The Wagner-Peyser Act, passed by Congress on June 6, 1933, provided for a federal-state public employment service. This act also revitalized the Veterans' Employment Service, and a plan was approved to serve veterans through all the employment offices affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The plan also called for a Veterans' Employment Representative to be appointed in each state to promote the employment interests of veterans.

The passage in 1944 of the G.I. Bill of Rights reaffirmed the nation's commitment to provide for the readjustment of veterans to civilian life. This act broadened the structure of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. This gave to veterans of the Korean Conflict (those from June 26, 1950,

to February 1, 1955) the same rights as were given to veterans of World War II. The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1972 extended job counseling, employment training, and placement benefits to Vietnam era veterans. This act also extended the same employment benefits to peacetime veterans.

The latest major veteran legislation to be passed was Public Law 100-323. Entitled the Veterans' Employment and Counseling Amendments of 1988, the legislation modifies Title 38 of the U.S. Code and greatly strengthens the requirements for service to veterans. It also requires that LVERs (Local Veterans Employment Representatives) must be veterans.

## Veterans' Employment Service

The objectives of the Veterans' Employment Service are to assure effective job placement, job training, and job counseling programs for eligible veterans; to promote job training opportunities for veterans; to assist in improving working conditions and advancing employment of veterans; and to promote and provide liaison with all agencies and organizations interested in manpower services to veterans. The United States Employment Service has committed itself to giving preference to veterans, especially disabled veterans, in job placement, job referral, and all other office services.

The placement rate was 21.6 percent for Program Year 1989. A total of 11,451 veterans were placed in jobs in Tennessee out of 52,981 available applications. In addition, 44,596 veterans received some type of reportable services.

## Programs for Veterans

Under federal legislation, veterans and other eligible persons are to receive preferential treatment from the Employment Service for job placement, referrals to supportive agencies, and placement in job training positions. Local offices are also required to interview, counsel, and administer proficiency and aptitude tests to veterans and other eligible persons on a priority basis.

Under the Federal Contractor's Job Listing (FCJL) program, employers who have contracts with the federal government are required to list job openings with the Employment Service while the contract is in effect. Top priority is then given to veterans, especially Vietnam era and special disabled veterans, and other eligible persons for referral to these and other job listings. This is intended to expose the veteran to a greater number of jobs and thus increase the chances of matching a qualified veteran with a job opportunity. Each Employment Service local office has a Local Veterans' Employment Representative or other staff to assist veterans who have problems.

The Vietnam Era Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972 requires that "Affirmative Action" be taken by persons who have contracts with the federal government in the hiring of qualified veterans. This includes the undertaking of outreach and positive recruitment programs and may include enlistment of the aid of veterans' groups.

The Disabled Vietnam Era Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) was an initiative undertaken by President Carter's administration to have disabled Vietnam era veterans hired and placed in local employment service offices. These

veterans will work as para-professionals in federally funded jobs.

The DVOP specialist is to be assigned only those duties directly related to meeting the employment needs of eligible veterans with priority for the provision of services in the following order: disabled veterans of the Vietnam era, other disabled veterans, and other eligible veterans.

Veterans Administration On-The-Job Training (VAOJT) programs enlist the aid of employers in hiring and training qualified veterans, and the Department of Veterans Affairs shares the expenses with the employer. During the training, the veteran's salary is paid in part by the employer and in part by the Department of Veterans Affairs. As the training program progresses, the Department of Veterans Affairs' payments are reduced as the employer gradually assumes full responsibility for the veterans' wages.

The Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER) program is designed to insure that there is local supervision of Job Service compliance with federal regulations, standards of performance, and grant agreement provisions for special services and priorities for veterans. LVERs may also provide direct services to veterans.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AID TO VETERANS

In order to comply with current laws and regulations regarding veterans, the following services are available on a priority basis to all veterans through Tennessee Department of Employment Security Local Offices:

A. Registration

B. Interviewing

C. Counseling

D. Testing

E. Referral to Supportive Services

F. Job Development

G. Referral to Training

H. Job Referral and Placement

The Employment Security Local Offices observe the following priorities in making referrals to job openings and/or training opportunities:

A. Special Disabled Veterans

B. Vietnam era Veterans

C. Disabled Veterans

D. Other Veterans, Recently Separated Veterans, and Other Eligible Persons

E. Nonveterans

NOTE: While these services are offered to all Job Service applicants, as appropriate, veterans will be afforded these services on a priority basis. Service on a priority basis is the provision of services to veterans before provision of such services to nonveterans. These services are the responsibility of ALL local office staff members and are not limited to the Local Veterans Employment Representatives or Veterans Employment Interviewers. The local office manager is responsible for insuring that staff understand and observe these standards of performance.

## JOB SERVICE AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM ANALYSIS

For the period July 1, 1988, to June 30, 1989, the Tennessee Department of Employment Security Job Service Offices registered a total of 41,381 veterans who were seeking work. Approximately 66 percent of these new and renewal applicants were referred to jobs, with 10,704 placements made. Over 45 percent of the applicants for this time period were Vietnam era veterans, with 12,434 job referrals. Female veterans accounted for 5.6 percent of the total veteran applicants. The table on the following page gives more detailed information regarding the types of services provided to the various veteran segments, including disabled and special disabled veterans.

VETERAN APPLICANT SERVICES AT THE
TENNESSEE JOB SERVICE OFFICES
(July 1, 1988, to June 30,1989)

| | Applicants Available This Period | New and Renewal Applicants | Referred to Job | Placed | Counseled | Tested | Referred to Supportive Service |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Veterans | 52,559 | 41,381 | 27,249 | 10,704 | 1,166 | 2,843 | 8,075 |
| Minority | 11,687 | 9,335 | 6,984 | 2,828 | 248 | 596 | 1 ,836 |
| Female | 2,895 | 2,330 | 1,548 | 685 | 80 | 316 | 594 |
| Recently Separated Veterans | 6,540 | 5,132 | 3,656 | 1,765 | 175 | 445 | 1 ,513 |
| Minority | 1,819 | 1,433 | 1,076 | 472 | 44 | 106 | 457 |
| Female | 674 | 541 | 348 | 170 | 23 | 81 | 209 |
| Disabled Veterans | 2,794 | 2,234 | 1,571 | 710 | 322 | 164 | 698 |
| Minority | 619 | 507 | 393 | 186 | 79 | 24 | 169 |
| Female | 158 | 133 | 78 | 39 | 16 | 22 | 37 |
| Special Disabled Veterans | 1,165 | 917 | 667 | 338 | 197 | 56 | 354 |
| Minority | 254 | 205 | 156 | 86 | 55 | 10 | 87 |
| Female | 80 | 49 | 34 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 24 |
| Vietnam Era Veterans | 23,876 | 18,748 | 12,434 | 4,659 | 649 | 1,293 | 3,520 |
| Minority | 4,972 | 3,947 | 2,947 | 1,160 | 141 | 234 | 763 |
| Female | 709 | 555 | 364 | 147 | 25 | 66 | 107 |

Source: Job Service Automated Reporting System (JSARS), Table 18, C18, and T18. June 1989

## DEFINITIONS

Veteran: A person who served for more than 180 days in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. (U.S. Code 38)

NOTE: The term "active military, naval, or air service" includes active duty for training during which the individual concerned was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, and any period of inactive duty training during which the individual concerned was disabled from any injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

Vietnam Era Veteran: A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the period August 5, 1964, through May 7, 1975, and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the period August 5, 1964, through May 7, 1975.

Recently Separated Veteran: A veteran whose last date of discharge or release from the armed forces occurred within 12 months of date of application.

Disabled Veteran: A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran.

Special Disabled Veteran: A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability.

## SOURCES


Tennessee Department of Employment Security. Job Service Automated Reporting System (JSARS), Tables 18, C18, and T18. June 1989 (Fiscal Year 1989).

Tennessee Department of Veterans' Affairs. Annual Report. July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment and Earnings. January 1990.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Annual Report 1988.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. State and County Veteran Population.

## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

| Office | Telephone | Local Veterans Employment Representative | Disabled Veteran Outreach Program Specialist |
|---|---|---|---|
| Athens | 615/745-5988 | Marlin Morgan | Ray Peavyhouse |
| Bristol | 615/764-5118 | Bob Richardson | No |
| Chattanooga | 615/634-3046 | Terry Patterson<br>Vacant | Ray Reed<br>Gregory Young<br>Curtis Henderson |
| Clarksville | 615/648-5530 | Gerald Froelich<br>Roy Salinas | Jerry Wallace<br>Bobby Williams |
| Cleveland | 615/478-0322 | David Lewis | Tom Sechrest |
| Columbia | 615/380-2500 | Robert Stanfill | James Cox |
| Cookeville | 615/526-9701 | William Baugh | Lloyd Basler |
| Covington | 901/476-2601 | Dale Cooper | Lee Smalley |
| Crossville | 615/484-4651 | No | Robert Monroe |
| Dayton | 615/775-3611 | No | Thomas Buckner |
| Dickson | 615/446-2397 | No | No |
| Dresden | 901/364-2554 | No | No |
| Dyersburg | 901/286-8300 | Marvin Koontz | No |
| Elizabethton | 615/543-5209 | Edwin Woodruff | No |
| Franklin | 615/790-5512 | No | No |
| Gallatin | 615/451-5800 | Melvin Howard | No |
| Gatlinburg | 615/436-5131 | Ivan Hall | No |
| Greeneville | 615/639-5103 | Jerry Wilhoit | No |
| Humboldt | 901/784-3552 | Wayne Sappington | Roy Pierce |
| Huntingdon | 901/986-8217 | No | No |
| Jackson | 901/423-5860 | Paul Martin | David Montoya |
| Jasper | 615/942-3492 | No | No |
| Johnson City | 615/929-3171 | Phil Ellis | Earl Sams |
| Kingsport | 615/246-4191 | Jack Greene | No |
| Knoxville | 615/594-6409 | William Howell<br>Joyce Martin | Emitt Mason/OS<br>Carl Middleton |
| LaFollette | 615/562-3329 | Lacey Spivey | Robert Johnson |

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY
(Continued)

| Office | Telephone | Local Veterans Employment Representative | Disabled Veteran Outreach Program Specialist |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lawrenceburg | 615/762-7591 | No | Tom Bosheers |
| Lebanon | 615/443-2739 | No | Hugh Trevathan |
| Lexington | 901/968-8159 | No | No |
| Maryville | 615/981-2341 | Vacant | Roy Trysdell |
| Memphis Mendenhall | 901/543-7831 | T.J. Collins | Melvin Deas |
| Poplar | 901/543-7849 | Chuck Florence<br>Bill Morris | Vacant<br>Joe Wilson |
| Raleigh | 901/543-7842 | Bryon Bunch | Mike Dote<br>Thomas D'Auria |
| Southbrook | 901/543-7590 | Eddie Parker | No |
| McMinnville | 615/473-2153 | Bill Young | James Carter |
| Morristown | 615/587-7000 | Donald Seals | No |
| Murfreesboro | 615/898-8050 | William Bonner | Jim Longwith |
| Nashville Metro | 615/741-3626 | Bob Kinlaw | Bruce LaMond |
| Madison | 615/868-6400 | Coleman Travis | Edward Hill |
| South | 615/741-1735 | | Anna Robinson<br>Chuck Eldridge |
| Newport | 615/623-2344 | James Stokely | No |
| Oak Ridge | 615/483-7474 | Bill Goodall | Sam Howell |
| Paris | 901/642-2971 | No | John Thompson |
| Rogersville | 615/272-2661 | No | W. Rakestraw/OS |
| Roane County | 615/882-2041 | Philip Kelley | James Perry |
| Shelbyville | 615/684-6666 | Jerry Dutton | No |
| Tullahoma | 615/455-3415 | Homer Henderson | Joe Vineyard |
| Union City | 901/885-3810 | No | Jim Burton |

REGIONAL VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Arthur (Deacon) Bowers, East TN, Mt. Home VA Medical Center, Bldg. 3, Room 015, Johnson City, TN 37684, 615/926-1171, Ext. 7628

Carl Poston, West TN, 1309 Poplar, Memphis, TN 38104, 901/543-7869

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